

HOW PROF. TYNDALL DIED. HE WAS KILLED BY CHLORAL

EIGHTY GRAINS OF THE DRUG ADMINISTERED BY HIS WIFE.

SHE MISTOOK IT FOR SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA—EVERYTHING POSSIBLE WAS DONE TO SAVE HIS LIFE, BUT HE EXPIRED IN TEN HOURS—MRS. TYNDALL OVERCOME BY GRIEF.

London, Dec. 7.—The coroner's jury in the case of Professor Tyndall, who died suddenly on Monday last, today returned a verdict that he came to his death from the effects of an overdose of chloral, taken by mistake. The verdict adds that the drug was given by Mrs. Tyndall, who mistook it for sulphate of magnesia.

Mrs. Tyndall was a witness at the inquest. She testified that her husband was accustomed to take two teaspoonfuls of syrup of chloral at night and two teaspoonfuls of magnesia in the morning. On the day of his death she mistook the bottles containing the medicines and gave him two teaspoonfuls of chloral. Professor Tyndall was a well-known naturalist and chemist. He was sixty years of age and was married to a daughter of the late Sir John Lubbock.

Mrs. Tyndall further testified that after he had taken the chloral Professor Tyndall jumped out of bed and said, "Get a stomach pump." She immediately summoned a doctor, and gave a mustard emetic to her husband. He was then surrounded with hot water bottles. Coffee was also given to him. He became unconscious. Dr. Winstanley did all he could for him, and later in the day Professor Tyndall expired. The doctor declared that he died of chloral. He was buried at 8:30 a. m., and at 6:30 p. m. all was over.

Mrs. Tyndall was overcome by grief while giving her testimony. She broke down completely and sobbed so violently as to affect everyone in the court.

Dr. Winstanley testified that he had used an electric battery on Professor Tyndall. The patient had received about eighty grains of chloral. Had his lungs not been disabled he might have recovered.

James Bryce to reply to parliamentary questions in the Irish chief secretary's absence.

London, Dec. 7.—In the House of Commons today Charles J. Darling (Conservative), Member for Deptford, asked who would discharge the duties of Chief Secretary for Ireland during the absence of John Morley, and who would be responsible for the conduct of the Irish Executive.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Morley had gone abroad under imperative medical orders. For several weeks Mr. Morley had made every preparation for his absence, but he had not ceased to perform the duties of his office. The telegraph was in his hands to him the same action as he had taken in the case of Mr. Morley.

Mr. Darling said that nobody sympathized with Mr. Morley more than the members of the opposition, but he asked who was responsible to the House for the Irish Executive?

Mr. Gladstone replied that the responsibility rests on the Government. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (James Bryce) will answer questions in Mr. Morley's absence.

Mr. Darling asked if Mr. Bryce would be responsible for the conduct of the Irish Executive during Mr. Morley's absence.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Bryce would be responsible for the conduct of the Irish Executive during Mr. Morley's absence.

Manchester ship canal opened.

Formally inspected by the directors—public opening to take place on New Year's day.

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INSULTS IN THE REICHSTAG.

DISORDERLY DISCUSSION OF THE BOURSE TAXATION BILL.

A PERSONAL ALTERCATION BETWEEN AN ANTI-SEMITIC AND A SOCIALIST STARTS A TUMULT WHICH THE PRESIDENT SUPPRESSES WITH DIFFICULTY.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The discussion of the Bourse taxation proposal was continued in the Reichstag today.

Dr. Diederich Hahn, National Liberal, made a short speech in support of the proposed tax.

Herr Liebermann von Sonnenberg, Anti-Semite, violently demanded that the Bourse tax be dealt with separately from the receipt tax, as the Bourse tax must be followed by organic legislation against Bourse gambling.

Herr Singer replied to the attack by shouting: "You had better take up your dishonored bills!"

Herr Liebermann von Sonnenberg retorted: "You are an associate of usurers."

Herr Singer made an excited reply, but the sound of his voice was drowned in the uproar that this passage had provoked. Shouts arose everywhere in the House. President von Levetzow continued ringing his bell for order, and finally, when quiet had been restored, he begged the members to cease their dialogues.

Herr Schmidt, member for Elberfeld, demanded that the House be called to order. He had heard no insulting remarks.

Herr Richter then shouted: "Shame! The President does not listen!"

The speaker then proposed another uproar, but the President rang his bell violently and quelled the threatened disturbance.

The party leaders in the Reichstag have decided that the discussion of the new wine and tobacco taxes shall be postponed until after Christmas. The minor commercial treaties will be read for the second time on December 15, and for the third time on December 16. The Reichstag will adjourn on December 16 for the Christmas holidays, and will reassemble on January 9.

The bill for the additional taxation of bourse transactions has been undoubtedly adopted as framed by the Government.

TRANSATLANTIC MAIL CONTRACTS.

"THE PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON THE SUPERIORITY OF THE QUEENSTOWN ROUTE.

London, Dec. 7.—As the time of the expiration of the transatlantic mail contracts approaches, considerable interest is being taken in the new contracts which will be awarded.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" today, in a review of the subject, says that the best transatlantic passages are made from Queenstown. The outward passage from Southampton to Liverpool and thence to New York is ten hours and thirty minutes quicker than from Southampton and thence to New York.

The "Gazette" adds that it thinks Liverpool will retain a large share of the passenger traffic, because of its proximity to the Atlantic coast.

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IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

M. DUPUY'S INAUGURAL SPEECH WELL RECEIVED.

INVESTIGATION OF M. VOGUE'S ELECTION ORDERED—SOCIALISTS TO HAVE A FIELD DAY ON MONDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded today, both on the floor and in the galleries, with members and others eager to hear the inaugural speech of M. Dupuy, the newly elected President of the Chamber. M. Dupuy, the newly elected President of the Chamber, made a short speech in support of the proposed tax.

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MARBLEHEAD'S BIG PREMIUM.

CONTRACT SPEED EXCEEDED.

SUCCESSFUL OFFICIAL TRIAL OF THE NEW GUNBOAT.

SHE DEVELOPS AN AVERAGE SPEED OF 18.91 KNOTS FOR SEVENTY-TWO MILES, AND EARNS A BONUS OF \$175,000.

FOR HER BUILDERS.

New-London, Conn., Dec. 7.—Under most favorable conditions today the new gunboat Marblehead developed an average speed of 18.91 knots, over a seventy-two-mile course on the Sound, thirty-six against and thirty-six with the tide, and will earn for her builders a bonus of \$175,000.

The contract speed was seventeen knots. The estimate today is without tidal computations, which are to be made by the official board on reports from the observing vessels, but it is not expected that these computations will vary much from the speed here given. The official report will not be made known until tomorrow.

The trip was without accident until the end of the trial, when the brackets holding the steering drum broke down in the endeavor to obtain data regarding her turning angles. In the course of the trial, also, Passed Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr noticed in the fireroom that the nuts on a cup of the reversing shaft had worked loose and were half off. He promptly called attention to them and had them screwed down in place, thus avoiding the necessity of slowing down the engines. Beyond these slight mishaps nothing occurred to mar the success of the trip.

The steam gauge at the engines showed 155 pounds and 168 at the boilers, a loss of three pounds by friction. The average revolutions throughout on the port engine were 176 and on the starboard engine 178 to 180. The temperature in the fireroom was between 145 and 155 degrees, and the air pressure there during the greater part of the trial from eight-tenths to one and one-half inches, reaching two inches during the last part of the trial. Her general conduct throughout compared favorably with other vessels of her class, she being comparatively steady, with no excessive vibration at any time.

It was an early start for the cruiser and all connected with the trial, earlier than the time of departure from the harbor of any vessels previously tried over this course. Seven o'clock was the hour at which all were ordered to the gunboat. The trial was to begin at 9 o'clock. The trial was to begin at 9 o'clock. The trial was to begin at 9 o'clock.

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TO PRESERVE STATE FORESTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS, IN SPECIAL MEETING, DISCUSS PLANS.

POLICY REGARDING THE ADIRONDACK PARK—PRICES FOR STUMPAGE DECIDED ON—A STEADY INCOME FROM THE SALE OF LANDS.

A special meeting of the Forestry Commissioners of the State of New-York was held yesterday morning in the office of Commissioner Nathan Straus at his store, Sixth-ave. and Fourteenth-st. There were present Commissioners Nathan Straus, C. C. Schuyler, W. R. Wood, Samuel J. Tilden and F. G. Babcock.

The meeting was held for the purpose of determining on the prices to be charged for land and stumps in the districts where the Commission has decided on disposing of land and timber. Mr. Straus explained that "since the Adirondack Park is now established, and a certain part of the State is now under the Adirondack Park, it is the duty of the Forestry Commission to acquire as much land as possible within the boundary of the park and to dispose of all they can outside its limits."

The subject of stumps was discussed. Applications to cut timber at the State's price were received from a number of persons. The stumps are being sold at 30 cents per standard cord, and a cord is equal to 128 cubic feet. At this rate of sale, the stumps will net the State a handsome annual income. The applicants agree to cut no trees under twelve inches in diameter.

This restriction is the first step which has been taken by any State Commission looking toward the protection of State forests. The amount of money which will be realized this year from the sale of State lands sold by the Commission is estimated at \$150,000. The State Senator Titus Sheard appeared before the board as representative of applicants for land on Big Rock Lake, Hamilton County.

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A SORE POINT WITH THEM.

DEMOCRATS AND HAWAII.

DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT CHOKED OFF IN THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

THE EXPECTATION IS THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL GIVE THE INFORMATION DEMANDED—DIFFICULTIES WHICH MINISTER WILL LIS HAS PROBABLY ENCOUNTERED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Cleveland did not comply today with the Senate request for the transmission of Minister Willis's instructions, the amount of copying to be done in the State Department to meet the scope of Mr. Hoar's resolution of yesterday making so prompt a response practically impossible. The Senate in consequence adjourned until Monday next, so that at least four days will elapse before the Administration's programme is made public, unless tomorrow's steamers bring conclusive news of a monarchical restoration in Hawaii. The fact that the revenue cutter Corwin started only a day or two ago from San Francisco with fresh orders for Minister Willis makes it highly improbable, however, that any decisive steps have yet been taken to restore Queen Liliuokalani to "her own," and the general feeling is that she sends her message on Hawaii to Congress, will find some means to disavow the Gresham programme of forcible restoration, as not long ago he disavowed the silver purchase compromise connected with the aid and countenance of Secretary Carlisle.

The chief interest in the Hawaiian question at the Capitol today centred in the House of Representatives, where there was a long and lively session of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was known that Mr. Hitt's comprehensive resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House given to "Paramount" Blount and Minister Willis, together with all reports and other documents and memoranda received from them and all other correspondence and documents sent from or received at the State Department relating to Hawaiian affairs between March 3, 1893, and the present time, would be considered and discussed, and when the hour arrived for the committee to begin its session every one of the six Republican members was in his seat. The Democratic members, on the contrary, were slow to arrive, and some time was spent in getting enough of them together to outvote the Republicans. This was at last accomplished, and then fun began.

It soon became apparent that Chairman McCreary and his Democratic colleagues were determined to postpone action as long as possible. Whether this course had been suggested by the President or any member of his Cabinet as one that would be desirable could not be learned, but Chairman McCreary's statement that he felt authorized to say that all the facts relating to the Hawaiian matter would be officially communicated to the House of Representatives as soon as possible, furnished ground for the belief that such was the fact.

In reply to this statement, it is understood Mr. Hitt suggested that Congress had been promptly advised of all the facts in relation to the Hawaiian matter down to the end of the last Administration; that nine months have elapsed since that time, during three of which Congress was in session, and that "as soon as possible" seemed to mean a period of indefinite duration, according to the dictionary of the present Administration, within which period many things might happen that Congress and the country would not approve. Mr. Hitt expressed his surprise that there should be any objection whatever to immediate action upon a resolution of inquiry. Within the comparatively short time that he had been a member of the House of Representatives at least a hundred such resolutions had been favorably reported on the committee, all of them, so far as he could remember, without objection, and had been promptly adopted by the House.

In further reply to the suggestion that the House of Representatives would soon be placed in possession of all the facts, Mr. Hitt said that in that case the resolution could at least do no harm.

IS THERE SOMETHING TO CONCEAL?

Messrs. Van Voorhis, of New-York, Storrs and Draper, who took a prominent part in the discussion, amplified the arguments of Mr. Hitt and advanced some additional ones. Blair expressed the hope that the Administration had nothing to conceal in regard to its action in the Hawaiian matter, and, it is said, intimated that the opposition to the immediate adoption of the resolution might lead some persons to suspect that that might be the case. This intimation was resented by members of the majority as an unjust one.

Before the discussion was ended the hour of noon arrived and Chairman McCreary suggested an adjournment, but Mr. Hitt called attention to the fact that the committee had been authorized by the House to sit during the sessions of that body, and therefore that the sitting might continue until 5 o'clock if the committee should so determine. Thereupon the chairman withdrew his suggestion. Finally Mr. Geary called for a vote on his motion to postpone further consideration of Mr. Hitt's resolution until next Tuesday, and Mr. Van Voorhis asked for the yeas and nays. The roll was called and the motion was carried, every Democrat present voting for it and all the Republicans against it.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE POSSIBLE.

It was reported at the Capitol this afternoon that the President would send a special message to the Hawaiian matter to Congress not later than Monday, and this was assigned as the reason why Chairman McCreary and his Democratic colleagues fought so hard today to postpone action upon Mr. Hitt's resolution.

This morning Minister Thurston had an interview with Secretary Gresham, which lasted much longer than the usual diplomatic conferences at the State Department. While Minister Thurston declined to speak of the particular subject of his visit, it is generally believed that the nature of Minister Willis's instructions. It is known that Mr. Thurston has repeatedly asked to be informed as to the extent to which the Administration programme of monarchical restoration in Hawaii, and the assumption is reasonable that during today's interview questions relating to the same information were put. Presumably Secretary Gresham declined to comply with the request of Minister Thurston just as he has on previous occasions. In fact, the nature of his instructions, but reserving to himself any act or intention on the part of the Administration.

OBSTACLES IN MR. WILLIS'S WAY.

While neither Minister Thurston nor the regular attaché of the Hawaiian Legation will discuss the probable condition of affairs at Honolulu and the causes of delay on the part of Minister Willis to carry out the Administration's programme of monarchical restoration, other Hawaiians who are not restrained through diplomatic relations from speaking on the subject referred to the matter today were much more frank.

Professor Alexander, who has watched occurrences with great interest, has decided views on the subject. While not familiar with Minister Willis's instructions, but reasoning upon the popular assumption that that official was directed

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